

tibus paucis, subrotundatis, longitrorsum minutè plico-costatis, superne insigniter fasciâ angustâ atro-purpureâ cinctis, ultimo propè basin fasciato; aperturâ parvâ, fuscâ; labio interno subproducto.

Axis 3 lin.

Hab. Straits of Malacca, in seventeen fathoms.

Cab. Belcher.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 21, 1843.—The following papers were read :—

1. “Supplement to a Memoir on the Fossil species of *Chimæra*.”
By Sir P. Grey Egerton, M.P., F.G.S.

Since the author's former memoir was communicated to the Society*, he has seen in the collection of Mr. Dixon a new and striking addition to the genus *Ischyodus*. The specimen is from the chalk of Southeram, and presents two dental plates only slightly dislocated from their natural juxtaposition. At first sight these would appear to be the dental armature of the lower jaw, corresponding nearly in size to the lower mandibles of *Ischyodus Mantelli*. A closer examination has satisfied Sir Philip Egerton that they are in reality the intermaxillary plates of the upper jaw of a most gigantic chimæroid. They exceed in size the corresponding teeth of *Ischyodus Townshendi*, the largest species hitherto found, by one third. As compared with the intermaxillaries of that species they are broader, more compressed and less robust in antero-posterior diameter, and less hooked at the extremity. The form of the cutting edge is not truncate, as in the recent *Chimæra*, but prolonged to an acute angle, and bent downwards like the upper mandible of a bird of prey. The symphysis is smooth and slightly hollowed. The thin polished investing lamina of compact dentine is seen adhering to the surface of the tooth. On the interior surface this is marked with broad transverse irregularities similar to, although less distinct than, those seen in the recent *Chimæra*. A fragment in Mr. Dixon's collection gives evidence of having belonged to an individual of much larger size than that which furnished the specimens here described. Sir Philip Egerton proposes to name this species *Ischyodus Gigas*.

2. “On the occurrence of the remains of Insects in the Upper Lias of the county of Gloucester.” By James Buckman, F.G.S.

The remains described in this paper were discovered by Mr. Buckman in a thin seam of argillaceous limestone in the upper lias beds at Dumbleton, a village twelve miles from Cheltenham, to which his attention had been directed by Mr. Brodie, who had suspected the existence of insect remains in the stratum. The section of Dumbleton Hill, which is a liassic outlier, presents the following beds.

	ft. in.
1. Sandy debris from the oolite, about	10 0
2. Upper lias shale: this is traversed at twelve feet from its base by the thin bed of fissile limestone five inches in thickness	60 0
3. Lias marlstone, about	20 0
	90 0

* See vol. xii. p. 467.

The thin seam of limestone included in No. 2 is remarkable for containing many organic remains not found in any other part of the lias, and most of them new, comprising land as well as marine animals and traces of plants. Among them are two undetermined species of fish with numerous fish-scales and coprolites, two species of Crustacea, the one allied to *Astacus* (Fabr.), the other to *Hippolyte* (Leach). A species of *Loligo*, a new Belemnite, a new Ammonite (which Mr. Buckman has named *A. Murleyi*), *A. corrugatus* and *ovatus*, a small univalve in great abundance, and *Inoceramus dubius*. The remains of insects comprise one species of *Libellula*, which, from the reticulations of the fine wings, seems to belong to the genus *Æschna*, Fabr., and has been named by Mr. Buckman *Æ. Brodiei*, in honour of Mr. Brodie; two species of Coleoptera of undetermined genera, and a wing supposed to belong to *Tipula*. None of these are of the same species with the insects found by Mr. Brodie in the lower lias.

From the presence of a similar band of stone with that containing the above mentioned fossils at Churchdown and Robin Hood Hill, liassic outliers presenting the same section as that of Dumbleton Hill, Mr. Buckman supposes that this thin seam is of constant occurrence in the upper lias of the neighbourhood. He concludes that the period, which the state of things which produced it continued, was not of long duration, and that its deposition was of a quiescent kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF CERVUS, CERVUS DIMORPHE.

BY B. H. HODGSON, ESQ.

IN January last I procured from the Saul forest of the Morung a young stag rising two years, having horns of a unique character, and a stature and other attributes seeming to place him between the Axines and Rusans. I considered this animal to belong to a new species, but as he was young and had the horns imperfect, I determined to wait awhile before noticing him to the Society. The animal since his arrival has lived and flourished in my stable. He is now nearly three years old, and his horns are perfect; but his pelage is in course of moult or change. I will not, however, longer defer giving a summary description and sketch of what I apprehend to be an undescribed, though large and handsome species of deer. This animal, like *Cervus Wallichii* and *Cervus Elaphoides* vel *Duwancellii*, possesses a mixed character, so that I hesitate to class it with any known group at present, and shall merely indicate this attribute by assigning to it the trivial name of *Dimorphé*. My specimen has been reared in confinement; yet it approaches the Rusans in size and stature, but retains, in youth at least, a good deal of the graceful Axine type. Its horns are small, owing to confinement perhaps, and it is possible that maturer age may develop more snags or antlers. At present there is but one on each beam, and it has a very forward